MILWAUKEE SENTINEL.

VOLUME XVII. MILWAUKEE, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1860. NUMBER 296

SENTINEL.

Tri-Weekly, $4;—Weekly, $1.50 VARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

...IAIN & BRIGHTMAN, Publishers and Proprietors.

BRAIN.....H. E. BRIGHTMAN

...DAY MORNING, DEC. 31, 1860.

To the Public.

SENTINEL, having double the circulation IN THE CITY and more than treble our circulation of any other paper, renders it far the cheapest and most desirable medium in Milwaukee for all classes of Advertisements.

For Telegraph, &c., see Fourth Page.

News of the Morning.

The Lake Michigan Mills, owned by Nichols, Britt & Co., and the Checkered Warehouse, owned by Dr. Weeks, in the [illegible] Bridge, burned last Saturday evening.—Loss about $50,000.

Francis D. Holbrook, leatherinspector, of Attleboro', was instantly killed on Saturday by falling through a hatchway.

The President has assured the South Carolina Commissioners that Col. Anderson, in abandoning Fort Moultrie, acted entirely upon his own responsibility.

Four fifths of the delegates elected to the Florida State Convention are said to be in favor of immediate secession.

The people of Wilmington, Del., fired twenty-one guns in honor of Major Anderson and his band, on Friday.

Postmaster General Holt has sent orders to the Sub-Treasurer at Charleston to remit the balance of the Post Office account in his possession. In case of a refusal, he will demand of the Federal Government to enforce his orders.

The Cabinet had a protracted session on Friday in reference to the disposition of the U. S. troops at Charleston. No conclusion was arrived at. The impression prevailed that a conflict was inevitable.

Advices from Charleston are of a warlike character. Troops are said to be pouring in from all directions.

One million seven hundred thousand dollars was sent to the South from the New York Sub-Treasury on Saturday.

Two destructive fires occurred at Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday. Loss $55,000.

The Collector of Charleston has notified the Secession Convention that all the officers of customs had entered the services of the State, and that he had commenced receiving customs.

The Forts at Charleston.

The harbor of Charleston is formed by the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper rivers. The city is built upon the point or peninsula which separates the rivers, having the Cooper on the northeast and the Ashly on the southwest; each river is upwards of a mile in width at its mouth, and at their junction they form a broad estuary five or six miles long, which opens into the Atlantic. The position of the city and the form of its harbor are thus not unlike the position and harbor of New York, the distances being on a somewhat reduced scale, and it being understood that the Cooper, which corresponds to the East River, does not, like that, afford an entrance to the harbor in a different direction.

Taking this comparison, which is sufficiently exact for the purpose of illustration, a vessel entering the harbor must pass through an entrance not two miles wide, corresponding to the Narrows. On the northern side of the entrance, on Sullivan's Island, with the village of Moultrieville for a near neighbor, is Fort Moultrie, the point at which the contest of secession now threatens to begin. The island on which it stands is separated from the main land merely by a shallow creek, which is only partially commanded by the fort. Rising out of the water on the south side of the entrance to the harbor is Fort Sumpter, which with Fort Moultrie thus holds the key of the port. At the upper end of the harbor, about a mile below the city, in a position corresponding almost exactly to that of the fort on Governor's Island in New York harbor, is Castle Pickney, which thus not only commands the shipping in the harbor, but commands the city as well. It was in Castle Pickney that General Jackson established the revenue officers in the nullification excitement of 1833, and a glance at the maps shows that the position was one which gave him absolute control of the entire commerce of the port.

Of these three forts, Fort Moultrie, we believe, is the largest, and, as regards the object of maintaining the federal authority in a defensive attitude, is most favorably situated, since it commands the entrance independently of any other fort. The same is [illegible] said of Fort Sumpter. Fort Moultrie has lately undergone extensive repairs, and a few weeks ago its works were said to be entirely open in consequence and not defensible; the sand was also said to have drifted against the ramparts so that cattle could walk over them. But the gallant officer who held the post seems to have improved time. It is reported that many of the obstructions have been cleared away, that a moat has been opened entirely around the fort, that the barracks have been loopholed and some of the unfinished works hastily closed up. Properly garrisoned and provided, the fort is now able to maintain itself for any length of time.

Fort Sumpter stands opposite to Fort Moultrie at a distance of about a mile and a half. It was occupied only by a body of mechanics, who have been recently at work upon its guns. It is regarded as a strong fortification and defensible for any length of time, if properly garrisoned and equipped.

Castle Pinckney, near the city, was occupied only by an engineer's force, who have been putting the works in order for a short time past. General Scott is said to have strengthened the works very much in 1832, and it is heavily armed. If offensive hostilities were contemplated, this fort would make the city absolutely untenable; but with the view of simply holding the control of the harbor and collecting the revenue; Forts Moultrie and Sumpter are more favorably situated.

Of either of these forts we may say that so long as the government holds it the secessionists will be kept at bay; and while the government holds both, its position is absolutely impregnable. It is these forts which Mr. Buchanan has left in such condition, that all the people of the United States are now asking whether the secessionists have taken them yet.

The United States Arsenal, containing, it is said, 70,000 stand of arms, stores of ammunition, but fortunately no large guns are in the city of Charleston on the southerly peninsula, and is now held by a [illegible]rth Carolina militia. A large [illegible] are understood to have [illegible]d to Charleston within a few

Indiana.

[illegible]1, Dec. 28—9 P. M. [illegible]ington are firing twenty-[illegible] of Major Anderson and

Activity of Treachery — Suplaceness of the Government.

The telegraph continues to bring news of active warlike preparations going on among the traitors of South Carolina. The Executive, however, with the most sublime indifference, or the most pusillanimous cowardice, does nothing.

There is a feeling daily gaining ground that this trouble will yet have to be met by the last and saddest resort—to arms. Carolina, with the most foolhardy energy, is pushing on her treason; the telegraph informs us that "troops are pouring into Charleston,"—and with the eyes of the country upon him with the most intense expectation, that Old Public Functionary sits quietly waiting for the fourth of January and the answer to prayer.

The Late Indian Massacre.

The *Ariel* at New York, with California dates to December 1st brings the news of the [illegible] massacre by Indians of emigrants from Wisconsin to Washington Territory.—The massacre took place at Fort Boise, and [illegible] United States Army rescued twelve men, women and children from starvation, having found them on the scene of the massacre, feeding on the dead bodies of their murdered companions.

The party numbered forty-four souls, out of which twenty-nine were massacred and fifteen saved. They had moved from Wisconsin up to Fort Hull, where they received an escort of dragoons, who guarded them to near Lulsam Falls, on Snake River, when the dragoons turning back, they were left alone for 300 miles; when they expected to reach Walla Walla, W. T., near Ft. Boise, they were attacked by from 150 to 200 Snake Indians. They fought for five days, when finding their men falling, they abandoned everything and fled for their lives.

The next day they saw by the smoke that the train had been destroyed. They moved on for several miles on foot, the mothers, many of them, carrying their infants at their breasts, until they came to a small creek lined with berries, where they had remained five weeks, until the troops found them. Two men escaped and gave information, when Capt. Wright ordered out troops to their relief.

When the troops came up with the emigrants a most shocking sight was presented to them. The unfortunates were without food or clothing, and had made shelter for themselves out of willows and grass, and the infants that had been left after their mothers had been massacred were eaten most ravenously, and one lady ate two of her children that had died of starvation, and afterwards dug up her own husband, and the troops found his head roasting upon the fire when they reached them. They said it was not until starvation drove them to it that they could allow themselves to be thus reduced to live upon human flesh, and that, too, in a patrid state. The woman had been ravished by the hellish savages and their naked bodies bore all the marks of horrible brutality.

Horrible Affair at Galena—A Woman Burned to Death—Probable Murder.

The Galena *Courier* of the 27th, contains an account of a fire which occurred in that city on the night previous, by which the dwelling house of James McCarty was burned to the ground. Among the ruins was discovered next morning the charred remains of his wife; suspicions of foul play were at once aroused, and quite a number of circumstances were developed on the inquest held upon the deceased, which afford a very strong presumption against him. A number of witnesses deposed to having heard cries proceed from the house shortly before the fire broke out; the alarm of fire was not raised at all by McCarty, who busied himself carrying out furniture, &c.; his wife was not seen about the premises by any of the neighbors who hastened to the house as soon as they discovered it to be on fire; on being asked by them at the time where his wife was, McCarty returned evasive answers, or denied that he knew where she was; portions of human hair, and marks of blood were found about the premises; a heavy iron shovel was found covered with blood.—These, and a number of minor circumstances are detailed in the testimony before the coroner's jury, that go to show that a horrid crime was committed, and point with much directness to McCarty as its author. He was accordingly arrested and placed in jail. His examination was fixed for Saturday, the 27th.

A Modest Proposal.—The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes a long editorial, in which it is proposed that Mr. Buchanan shall hand over the federal forts in Virginia to its authorities. It then demands that the North shall commence negotiations:

"Negotiations should be commenced immediately, and by the Northern States.—They should invite conference and provide for all the States uniting in consultation.—If the northern people really desire the preservation of the Union, let them move in this matter of negotiation; let them say to Mr. Lincoln, remain away from Washington city; you shall not precipitate civil war by presenting yourself to an outraged people; remain at home until the States have restored peace by calm negotiations. And if Mr. Lincoln should then attempt to be inaugurated, let the consequences be on his head and those of his friends who may come to witness the scene."

Population of Cities in the United States.

The following table shows the population of thirty-five of the principal cities of the United States, by the census of 1860; also the population in 1850, the actual increase from 1850 to 1860, and the per centage of increase. The figures for the census of 1860 are obtained from various sources, and may be slightly changed by the official reports, though it is probable they are generally correct:

	1860.	1850.	Actual Increase.	Per ct. Inc.
New York	814,277	515,547	298,730	57.9
Philadelphia	568,034	408,762	159,272	38.9
Brooklyn	272,128	138,882	133,246	114.2
Baltimore	212,057	169,054	44,003	26.0
Boston	177,902	136,881	41,021	30.0
New Orleans	170,766	116,375	54,391	46.7
St. Louis	162,179	77,860	84,319	108.2
Cincinnati	160,060	115,436	44,625	38.6
Chicago	109,260	29,963	79,297	264.1
Buffalo	81,000	42,261	41,739	98.7
Louisville	75,196	43,191	32,005	74.1
Newark, N. J.	71,941	38,894	33,047	85.2
San Francisco	56,000	34,376	21,130	53.3
Washington	61,401	40,001	21,400	53.4
Providence	50,260	41,513	9,056	22.0
Rochester	48,204	36,403	11,801	32.1
Detroit	46,384	21,019	25,315	120.3
Milwaukie	45,826	20,061	25,962	129.9
Cleveland	43,550	17,034	26,516	155.6
Charleston, S. C.	40,764	42,985	2,721	6.4
Troy	39,656	28,785	10,868	37.7
New Haven	39,274	20,345	18,929	90.4
Richmond	37,908	27,570	10,338	37.5
Lowell	37,909	33,383	3,526	11.9
Jersey City	37,756	6,856	30,900	226.7
Hartford	29,007	15,681	12,575	75.6
Cambridge	26,071	15,215	10,850	71.3
Roxbury	25,137	18,254	6,883	36.8
Charlestown	25,013	11,487	13,526	117.7
Worcester	24,963	17,041	7,914	46.4
Nashville, Tenn	23,715	10,165	13,550	133.3
Reading, Pa	23,151	15,974	7,177	44.9
Salem	22,965	14,254	8,711	60.9
New Bedford	22,392	16,442	5,950	36.2
Dayton, O	20,152	10,977	9,175	83.4

*Loss.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Ledger* says that a Mr. Poinsard, of that city, has been eminently successful in the culture and acclimation of liquorice root, which he had imported from France. Of all the plants imported, one alone survived. So luxuriant was its growth that it radiated notwithstanding the drouth, covering the ground for a circumference of fifteen feet, proving that irrigation is not necessary to its successful growth. Indeed, so successful has Mr. Poinsard been both in relation to its acclimation and culture, that he looks forward to the liquorice root becoming speedily an article of extensive export from Western Texas.

THE CITY.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Milwaukee & Chicago	11:35 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
	3:20 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Crosse & Milwaukee	12:15 P. M.	8:00 A. M.
	9:45 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Milwaukee & Mississippi	11:20 A. M.	6:45 P. M.
	9:20 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
Milwaukee & Horicon	9:30 A. M.	1:45 A. M.
	9:30 P. M.	1:35 P. M.
Milwaukee, Wat. & U. V.	11:50 A. M.	4:30 P. M.

Mail Arrangements.

	Closes.	Arrives.
Eastern, Chicago & Mil., Way	12:00 M.	12:00 M.
Chicago D. P. O. Racine & Mississippi R. R., Kenosha, Delafield, &c. Way	9:00 P.M.	4:10 P.M.
Milwaukee & Miss. R. R. Way	9:00 P.M.	12:50 A.M.
Wauwatosa, Palmyra, Whitewater, Stockton, Brodhead, Janesville, Monroe, Madison	11:30 A.M.	7:00 P.M.
La Crosse & Mil. R. R. Way	3:30 P.M.	12:00 P.M.
La Crosse City, Sparta, East Randolph, Portage City, Kilbourn City, Beaver Dam, Fox Lake, Horicon, Iron Ridge, Mayville		8:00 A.M.
Watertown R. R. and Mill, &	9:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.
Baraboo Valley R. R.	3:30 P.M.	11:50 A.M.
Stage, North, to Port Washington	9:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.

Another Old Citizen Gone.—On Saturday, Thomas Turton of this city, was called away from earth. Mr. Turton was nearly fifty-six years of age. He came here seventeen years ago, and commenced business at a time when the town was but a village comparatively. Through all the vicissitudes of life and trade, he remained the same persevering, respected citizen, honored by all who knew him for his many social and manly qualities, and esteemed by the many under him as an honorable and upright employer. Mr. Turton was one of the few who, in establishing a manufactory here, successfully maintained a foothold and earned a reputation and a competence by the strict adherence to the rules of business and morality.

So they go, here a veteran and there a pioneer. May the generation springing up emulate their virtues and imitate their many noble examples.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION

The Lake Michigan Mills Burnt!

THE OLD CHECKERED WAREHOUSE CONSUMED!

Loss about $50,000!

On Saturday night about half-past eight the alarm of fire was given, and flames were discovered issuing from the windows of the new mill of Messrs. Nichols & Britt, at the Walker's Point Bridge. We arrived at the scene within five minutes after the first alarm, and the flames were then issuing from opposite portions of the building, and the fire seemed to be raging throughout the interior.

It was some time before the firemen arrived, and then the flames were bursting forth with a fury we seldom saw equalled. In vain were all the efforts to save either the stock or building, and both were a complete loss—not an article of any value saved. There were a few hundred barrels of flour, seven thousand bushels of wheat, besides feed, &c., and a large amount of new and superior machinery.

As all efforts to save the building were futile, the firemen turned their attention to the Checkered Warehouse belonging to Dr. Weeks, and occupied by Collins & Andre. Most of the stock in the building was saved. A great amount of plaster, &c., was taken out before the building caught. When the flames reached it, however, it burned with great rapidity, and before ten o'clock the Checkered Warehouse was a mere mass of blackened timbers. The new building erected opposite the Lake Michigan Mills by Wm. Antel was severely scorched—damage probably about $100. Messrs. Nichols, Britt & Co., are insured about $25,000. Their loss will amount to $30,000 or $35,000.

The night was bitter cold, the water freezing wherever it fell, and a strong wind blowing from the West. The necessity of a steam fire engine was here felt again.

The lateness of the hour prevented us from ascertaining the amount of insurance on the Checkered Warehouse.

Close of the Year.

To-day, the last of eighteen hundred and sixty, is the point at which to breathe before we commence the next twelve-month race. The past has been eventful. Since the advent of the year, one of the most important revolutions has taken place in Europe. In this country, too, the political history of the year is not without marked importance. The expression of the will of two millions of freemen through that silent instrument—the ballot box—has overwhelmed the dynasty of corruption and misgovernment, under which the country has suffered through the last four years—and elevated to the most powerful and honorable position a man from the North-West. Disasters, too, have followed in quick succession—accidents by fire and water, on land and sea, have been heralded every morning, and we in Milwaukee have not escaped. Sorrow has had many wings, and every portion of our country has, in turn, been startled by the dreadful events daily occurring. Disastrous fires swept away property of immense value, often involving the loss of human life; tenement houses fell and buried all in the ruins. During the year over three hundred lives have been lost in the destruction of buildings, and nearly four hundred have fallen victims to boiler explosions. The loss of life on the lakes and western waters has been unprecedented. But blessings innumerable have been showered upon us.—Abundant harvests have rewarded the laborer, and plenty has been meted out to all. If the National aspect of affairs is gloomy, we have only to hope that the New Year will inaugurate a better and healthier tone of National feeling, and that under the auspices of a Republican Union President, the ship of State will yet weather this, the last storm, in safety.

The Carrier's Address.

The Carrier Boys of The Daily Sentinel have been to some expense in getting up their Annual Address this year, and they feel confident that it will compare favorably with anything of the kind in the West.—They will call upon the subscribers to-morrow morning and present the compliments of the season, and we bespeak for them a substantial acknowledgment of their labor.

Municipal Court, Dec. 29.—Leonard Esse, exposing person. Sentenced to pay $5, and costs. Paid.

Thomas Sexton, larceny. Sent to jail 10 days and to pay costs of prosecution; and to stand committed till paid.

James Rowan, keeping disorderly house. Case continued till Jan. 4.

New Year's Calls—Liquor.—We have received several communications on the subject of New Year's calls, the authors all appealing to the ladies not to set liquor before the gentlemen who may call upon them tomorrow. We cannot publish them for want of room, nor do we think it necessary. The ladies almost universally have given up the practice of setting a table on New Year's Day, and we apprehend very little drunkenness from wine drunk at the mansions in Milwaukee. Fashion has done a good work for temperance, and there is little need of long appeals and sermons. So far as we are concerned, we hope that all who can consistently do so, will take a friendly glass of wine with their friends, and all who disapprove of the "glass" will resolutely and manfully abstain.

Where to Buy your Coal.—Buy your coal of Jones & Pope, corner of Oneida and River Streets. They also sell wood, baled hay and water lime. Read their advertisement in to day's paper.

Ice from the River.—The *Wisconsin*, of Saturday, contains a very good suggestion in regard to the cutting of ice from our river, where all the sewers and out-houses empty.

A Parable.

And it came to pass that Carolina kicked up a muss and seceded, and wise men lifted up their voices and wept.

But the *Press and News*, a renowned oracle, cried out and said: Hear ye. Oh, people! it is not equity that Carolina should meet with ignominy, for the blame resteth on Wisconsin, that committed State crime long before this thing did occur.

And it came to pass that Carolina tore up all her Star Spangled Banners, and wiped out the Fourth of July, and the people who venerated these things waxed wroth.

But the sage of the *Press and News*, undisturbed by popular clamor, exclaimed: "It is unjust to accuse Carolina; it is Wisconsin that caused the mischief; let the people pluck the beam out of their own State."

And it came to pass that the Carolinians took to themselves a new name, and called themselves Secessionists, and threatened to pull down the Constitution of the Union and destroy forever the fabric of liberty; and the people elsewhere grew exceeding wroth and said to the people of Carolina we will not permit it.

Then rose again the *Press and News*, the son of Thunder, and addressed the people: "Wherefore, oh people, do you seek to pluck out the mote that is in thy neighbor's eye, when there are two feet seven inch beams in thine own. It is not Carolina, O sons of men, but Wisconsin, that secedes; it is Wisconsin that has laid the train. Let the people hearken."

And it came to pass that Carolina became phrenzied, and did ruthlessly lay violent hands upon the Temple of Liberty, and the lawless demagogues would go with her and would fain assist in the destruction.

And it came to pass that the nation shuddered with intestine war, and the pillars of the Temple shook and fell, and in the dust and *debris*—as the glorious vision of a happy empire was passing away—the great *Press and News* was seen riding on a broomstick and exclaiming: "Behold the fruit of Wisconsin's perfidy; ruin followeth the sons of men, and wickedness shall prosper in all the earth, because of the treason of Wisconsin."

And so endeth the Parable.

Presents for New Years.

It may puzzle a man of many juvenile friends, to know how to invest a few dollars to-day, to the most favorable advantage, and so as to secure the greatest amount of pleasure to the recipients of the presents. Let that man make a tour of East Water street, stopping at Van Cott's. A gold watch may be considered the *ne plus ultra* of presents for a lady. It is so convenient to slip in your pocket, and if the young lady is an adored one, it is so pleasant to call on her, and after talking about presents and such like things, to say, with a sigh, "Ah, me, if I were only rich, my dear, I would buy you a gold watch for your New Year's." Then she will look so amiable and say, with her eyes, "Can't you manage to be rich enough for [illegible]," and you look inexorable in return and slip the little gold present out of your pocket and drink in the surprise and joy that it gives birth to. Then, again, it's cute to hang it up on your wife's toilet stand, with a card attached, saying "To my dear wife, from her beloved Alonzo Augustus;" or "A small token of love from a devoted husband, Fitz John;" and then, when she gets off into raptures, declare you don't know anything about it, and throw the responsibility on that already heavily ladened personage, Santa Claus. Watches are very appropriate gifts, and the two corners of East Water and Wisconsin street present some of the best to be found anywhere.

A few steps further down you will find the palaces where you can get Balmoral skirts. By the way, can a more desirable present be thought of? Perhaps you have some modesty about it. We haven't. We can't see the necessity of it. Of course we don't suppose that you are going to purchase the nether article, and carry it at arm's length through the street, up to your fair one's door, and after ringing the bell, hand it to the lady herself, saying: "Here's that skirt." Such a course is not necessary. It can be put up so that with the help of brown wrapping paper, no one could tell it from a pound of cheese. There are certain other unmentionable garments lately added to a lady's winter wardrobe, which, perhaps, would not be so acceptable a present from a gentleman, but judging from their appearance, they must be decidedly comfortable. A silk dress is a "clever" present, if selected at Davis', or Mack Bros; a bonnet bought at Blake's or Mrs. Dunn's, loaded with snow drops and small geranium leaves, and with a gothic roof in front, would suit many young ladies. A set of furs from Freeman's, the practical furrier, say a Russian sable set, worth $300, would hardly be refused. We know of a lady who wouldn't refuse it. We know of one gentleman who went to the furniture store of Mr. Noyes and bought a handsome dressing stand, filled it with all manner of toilet articles, including a bottle of Alcott's incomparable *Eau Lustrale* and Jockey Club, and sent it home. If we understand ourselves, and we think we do, that *was* a present. As an offset to that, however, we know of a gentleman who presented somebody with a toothpick, embalmed in a set speech; and of a lady who knitted her lord a watch pocket.

Books are very popular—and with books is associated the names of Strickland & Co. Great—even wonderful improvements have been made in the annuals and holiday books. We shall find them at this place, fairly blazing with beauty.

Blair & Persons have a great supply of beautiful china ware, toys, &c., and DeLorme seems to be the headquarters for parents. Hempsted offers some of the very things, too, that Santa Claus approves of—fans, canes, pictures, musical instruments—you couldn't get a piano or an E flat sax horn into a lady's stocking, but you could—send it on a dray—(John Jones is a capital draryman and works cheap.) Then we get down to Nazro's, and here we find those beautiful skates, of which we have read in the papers, and a great supply of plated ware and cutlery, all of which needs to be seen to be appreciated, as the playmen say.

In conclusion, we can only say, if you are still at a loss to know how to invest, you may command our services—we shall be happy to offer personal advice and take a share in the purchases therefor.

New Year's Calls—Liquor.—We have received several communications on the subject of New Year's calls, the authors all appealing to the ladies not to set liquor before the gentlemen who may call upon them tomorrow. We cannot publish them for want of room, nor do we think it necessary. The ladies almost universally have given up the practice of setting a table on New Year's Day, and we apprehend very little drunkenness from wine drunk at the mansions in Milwaukee. Fashion has done a good work for temperance, and there is little need of long appeals and sermons. So far as we are concerned, we hope that all who can consistently do so, will take a friendly glass of wine with their friends, and all who disapprove of the "glass" will resolutely and manfully abstain.

The Theatres.—Mr. Wood's engagement at the Academy of Music will close this evening with the performance of "Rip Van Winkle," in which he has appeared with great success during the week. To-morrow evening Mr. Wood will appear in a new piece, entitled "Dan'l Rice," which is said to be a very amusing piece. Mr. Wood has made a host of friends during his engagement, and will undoubtedly have a crowded house to-morrow evening.

Mr. Forrest is announced to appear at the Milwaukee Theatre on Wednesday evening next, in the character of Lear. He will be supported by a strong company, and will undoubtedly draw a full house.

Another Old Citizen Gone.—On Saturday, Thomas Turton of this city, was called away from earth. Mr. Turton was nearly fifty-six years of age. He came here seventeen years ago, and commenced business at a time when the town was but a village comparatively. Through all the vicissitudes of life and trade, he remained the same persevering, respected citizen, honored by all who knew him for his many social and manly qualities, and esteemed by the many under him as an honorable and upright employer. Mr. Turton was one of the few who, in establishing a manufactory here, successfully maintained a foothold and earned a reputation and a competence by the strict adherence to the rules of business and morality.

So they go, here a veteran and there a pioneer. May the generation springing up emulate their virtues and imitate their many noble examples.

(Original.)

HOPE.

FROM THE GERMAN OF SCHILLER.

Oi better days at some future time,
Men ever are talking and dreaming;
They long for a sunny and happier clime,
In the far away distance gleaming.
The world grows old and young again,
But hope fills always the hearts of men.

Sweet Hope brings him first to the world's fair light,
In boyhood she's ever him flying;
In youth he follows her beacon bright,
She [illegible] not whom he is dying.
Though [illegible] his weary course at the tomb,
'Tis there as in seen in her freshest bloom.

It is no flattering, vain conceit,
Or madness's wild desire;
In the heart are heard it's accents sweet,
That tell we were born to look higher.
And what that inner voice shall tell,
The trusting soul may heed full well. T. W. H.

Christmas Eve at St. John's Church.

The annual Christmas Tree spread forth its branches at the above Church on Christmas Eve, loaded with good things which make glad the hearts of children. Old and young assembled there with their beloved Pastor, each intent on making the other happy. It was really a beautiful sight to see so many happy faces around the Christmas Tree.

The Christmas Eve Festival has been observed at St. John's Church for many years, and it is certainly worthy of imitation. There is nothing so well calculated to bind together children, parents and Pastor as this custom, blameless in itself, and capable of being made productive of much good.

A very attractive feature in the festivities was the singing of Christmas carols by the children. The Christmas carol is of high antiquity; indeed the hymn of "Glory to God in the Highest," recorded in St. Luke's History of our Lord's nativity has been sometimes cited, as the first instance of this sort of holy song.

"His place of birth a solemn angel tells
To simple shepherds, keeping watch by night;
They gladly thither haste, and by a choir
Of quadrup'd angels hear his *carol* sung."

During the evening, the Rev. Mr. Keene delivered an appropriate and soul-stirring address, which which tended to strengthen the bond of union and good will which has existed for so many years in this parish. He pointed out the influence upon the minds of the young in observing these harmless festivals, the satisfaction to parents to see their children made so happy, and the inestimable blessings vouchsafed to all who truly walked in the footsteps of Him whose natal eve they were then met to celebrate. The interest in this festival increases yearly. The attendance on this occasion was much larger than any previous year.

We notice in this church-like edifice the erection of two beautifully-stained glass windows in memoriam of the late truly estimable wife of the Rector and her sister Miss Matter Bowler. The windows are very fine as works of art, and the colors are rich and finely blended. They represent Faith and Hope—the coloring of the latter is unobtrusive and modest, so characteristic of the qualities possessed by the young lady whose memory this window is intended to perpetuate.

The Church of the Redeemer—Charity at Home.—In the winter of '57, this Church expended $460 in charities, entirely outside of its own members. In the winter of '58 an effort was made to start a home for friendless children. A house was rented and furnished for the purpose, a matron and teacher employed, and 33 children clothed, fed, schooled and lodged through the entire winter. The entire cost of the winter's experiment was over $1,100.—(There were several liberal contributions to this fund from persons not connected with the Church. With this exception it was raised by that Church.)

In the winter of 1859 a Bazaar was held at Albany Hall, the nett receipts from which was $1,160. This entire amount was expended upon the poor of the city at large. As it has been several times charged that a portion of the proceeds of that Bazaar were appropriated for church purposes, the pastor wishes us to state positively, that *not a dollar of the fund has been so used.* It has all been expended upon the poor of Milwaukee, with the exception of about $100 still in the pastor's hands, to be so expended during the coming winter, and that more than $900 of it was expended upon persons outside of his own congregation.

The church in considerably in debt, and another Bazaar will be held some time during the present month for the purpose of relieving it, as far as possible. The church now numbers about one hundred families, and has an average audience of about three hundred persons. To give some idea of the effect of the hard times upon the population of our city, we will state that 36 families who have worshipped at this one church during the past four years, have moved away from the city.

The Pastor has recently received a very tempting call to the Boston Square Church, in Salem, which he has still under consideration.

Your attention is called this morning to an extensive sale of watches and jewelry, which takes place on this Monday afternoon and evening. Also on Wednesday, at the same hours, at the City Auction Rooms, Caleb Wall. The said watches and jewelry are sold to close up an assignment, and from the best manufactures. The sale is to be positive. Bargains therefore may be expected. Ladies are particularly invited to call. Read the advertisement.

A Card to the Ladies.—At a meeting of Dashaway Lodge, on Thursday, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Dashaway Lodge endorses most heartily the sentiments expressed in preamble and resolution passed by Queen City Lodge, at its last meeting, requesting the Ladies of City not to provide intoxicating drink for their guests on New Year's Day. L. H. Kellogg, C. T.

H Hill, Secty.

Spirits.—Some sensation has been created among the marvelous by the performance here of a couple of smart young men who allow themselves to be tied, and when the room is darkened, unloosen their bonds and play on musical instruments, which playing is afterwards attributed to spirits.

The Minstrels.—The minstrels, at the Academy, gave another of their entertainments on Saturday evening; the rates were too high, however, and the people did not swarm.

For New Years.—Large luscious, lumkin Monumental Oysters; the only ones direct from Baltimore. Fatted, petted and pattied particularly for the customers of "Tandel." Also poultry, venison, fresh salt water halibut, codfish, striped bass, eels, celery, &c. Monumental Depot on Main Street, near Wisconsin.

dec23k450d2t.

The Union is safe, and James Heth is on hand with his usual supply of unrivalled Confectionery for the holidays. Now is the time to gladden the hearts of the children with a box of these unsurpassed goodies, and at prices that defy competition—25 cts. a pound, or five pounds for $1. Manufactory and sales room on Eighth street, about ten rods south of Fourth Ward School House. dec22dtilljan1

Trade and Commerce of Milwaukee.

On the first of January we shall publish a full and accurate statement of the trade, commerce and general business of Milwaukee, for the year just closing, embracing comparative statistics of our grain trade for *fifteen years*, carefully compiled from official sources; and also an exhibit of the total exports of flour and grain from all the ports in Wisconsin during the past season of navigation. It will also be printed in pamphlet form for subscribers, and any firm taking ten copies, or more, can have their card printed on the covers of the number for which they subscribe, without additional charge. This will be a good document to circulate, and as we are desirous that the extent of the trade of our city should be known abroad, we shall furnish the pamphlet to subscribers at a very moderate cost. Orders may be left at the Counting Room of the Sentinel office.

LOCAL NOTICES.

FRANCOIS RAVEL

How He Shopped for a Sewing Machine.

Gabriel, Francois and Antonie Ravel, it is well known, hold the pantomimic world in subjection. Fearing no competitors, and permitting only an approximation to their own peculiar and inimitable performances, their career has been marked no less by pecuniary than artistic success, for a quarter of a century at least.

But neither time-worn honors, nor towering unapproachability are proof against the ravages and innovations of the age, and the incident we are about to relate, proves that *they* are not, if many other things are, "played out." Having an eye to the closest and largest economy, it was decided among the brothers that they must have a Sewing Machine, and one of them, (Francois, we believe,) was instructed to make the purchase.

Securing the services of a friend about town, they made the tour of the principal establishments on Broadway, where polite and attentive salesmen are in constant attendance. At a double-thread chain-stitch establishment, the salesman, on being told that his customer was one of the Ravel Troupe, oiled the gudgeons of his tongue afresh, so that it ran, if possible, as "noiseless" as his machine did. Seating himself before a highly polished instrument, he reeled off yard after yard of unbroken threads of cotton and discourse, "fastened," as he said, "at both ends."

Francois seemed to doubt the one, and appeared skeptical as to the other. Taking up the fabric he said: "My brother say I must not get cheat—I must not get sew macheen bad for ravel."

"I assure you, Mr. Ravel," said the salesman, "that I will sell you the best machine in the market. I would not sell any of your company anything but the most perfect thing of the kind in the world."

"No, no; you no understan'; I no mean bad macheen for Ra-vel, but bad for rav-el."

"Oh, I understand; you want a machine for Madame Ravel. It's all the same—we'll give you the best machine we can."

No, no. I no vant"—here he took a thread on the under side of the fabric, and made a series of loops a yard long, by instantly raveling the whole seam.—Forgetting for the moment the place and the occasion, Francois put himself into one of the most expressive attitudes, and proceeded by words and pantomime to say that he did "no vant macheen eat do eat. You I 'ave se mooce in ze pocket, so sew mush be goot; if no goot, like zat, it ravel, and ze mooce fall out ze hole in ze pocket, and ze Ravel mooce all gone."

With a very suggestive shrug of the shoulders, and that peculiar semi-comic expression of countenance, that will be remembered by all who have seen him on the stage, our friend Francois, while pointing to the raveled seam, said, "no, no; me no buy sew macheen like zat," and bowing gracefully, retired, leaving the astonished and perplexed salesman in very great doubt whether the purpose of his customer was to purchase or to quiz. It was very evident, however, to the uninterested spectator, that he was not to be humbugged into the purchase of a worthless "sew macheen."—*N. Y. Courier.*

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE

FOR A

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS PRESENT.

A very appropriate testimonial of a father to his daughter, a son to his mother, a husband to his wife, a brother to his sister, or a church to its pastor. It will be a life-time gift.

H. L. BROUGHTON, Agent,
No. 5, Newhall House Block,
dec8tk451d&w1t Milwaukee, Wis.

TAXES. TAXES. TAXES.

I AM PREPARED TO CONTRACT for the payment of Taxes for 1860, at a liberal discount, and ask Taxpayers to call upon me.

CITY AND COUNTY ORDERS bought and sold.
SAML. I. BRIDGE,
Under Newhall House, Michigan street.
no29x370dtf

REMOVAL.

Miner & Fariss have removed their Dental Rooms to the new and elegant suite of apartments over Hassett & Chapman's new store, on East Water Street, where they will practice Dentistry in all its branches.
G. B. MINER,
R. J. FARIES.

SEND YOUR

MAGAZINES, &C.,

TO THE

SENTINEL BOOK BINDERY,

AND HAVE THEM BOUND.

☞ The Cost will be Trifling.

A NEW PRINCIPLE.

White's Patent Lever Truss.—These Instruments are the smallest, lightest, show least, most durable, no rust, and guaranteed to give satisfaction in every instance.

☞ Orders supplied and fitted at 208 East Water Street.
J. M. ALLCOTT,
oct9k183d6m Agent for Milwaukee.

ILLINOIS MONEY TAKEN AT PAR.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL TAKE ILLINOIS MONEY at 100 cents on the dollar (except those Banks which are discredited) in exchange for HARDWARE, IRON and other goods, and DEBTS DUE to us.

JOHN NAZRO & CO.
Milwaukee, Nov. 21, 1860. nov22dtf

ALLIS & McGREGOR,

LAND, LOAN & INSURANCE AGENTS,
OFFICE UNDER STATE BANK.
HON. F. ALLIS. JOHN P. McGREGOR.

☞ We are glad to see a disposition on the part of Manufacturers in this country to excel in quality, and of consumers to purchase the best in the market, especially in the articles which enter into the food of man. We are led to the above remarks since having the pleasure of eating some very nice light biscuit made from Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus. Our better-half pronounces it the best she ever saw. Try it. Most of the Grocers and many Druggists sell it.

At wholesale by Littell & Baker, Dutcher, Sexton & Co., and John Dahlman & Co. my22j706

☞ A large share of the public have long needed a safe and reliable Tonic stimulant. This want is now supplied by Atwood's Quinine Tonic Bitters, which, as a sustaining stimulant, has no equal. All who have given it a trial say that for dyspepsia, languor, depression of spirits, and kindred evils, it is just what is wanted.

☞ Families wish

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 31, 1860.

An Apology for South Carolina.

The *News* makes haste to offer an apology for South Carolina. There can be no doubt that her action needs one; but the *News* is not fortunate in its plea in her behalf. It is not for Wisconsin to taunt South Carolina with the deep and damning crime of Secession, argues the *News*, for "Wisconsin is the aggressor! Wisconsin was the pioneer in wrong! Wisconsin, with many other of the Northern States, were in a state of civil war with the Union long before a Southern State had moved in the matter." So say all the Doughfaces, but it is the falsest of all pretences. It was not until after years and years of outrage and aggressions upon Northern sentiment and Northern rights that a single Northern State took action in the matter. South Carolina was "in a state of civil war with the Union," *fifteen years* before Wisconsin became a State. Indeed it may be doubted whether South Carolina has not *always* been disloyal to the Union; since her own leading statesmen openly declare that for *thirty-two years* they have been seeking pretexts to dissolve it. What an utter perversion of truth, then, is it; what a gross falsification of history; what base truckling to Secession threats, to represent the North as always and only the aggressor and the South as always meek, patient, long-suffering and law-abiding.

The Personal Liberty Laws of some few of the Northern States, Wisconsin included, furnish the occasion for this Doughface outcry. These laws have been on the Statute books of the States in question for a number of years. In all that time, they have not cost the South half-a dozen slaves. During all that time, the Fugitive Slave Act, objectionable as it is, has been enforced in every Northern State where a case has arisen under it. What absurdity, then, to pretend that these Liberty Laws are the real cause of the Secession movement. Look again, at the history of those laws. They were passed to protect the rights and liberties of citizens of Northern States, who were liable, on *ex parte* testimony, or without *any* testimony, to be kidnapped and carried off into slavery.—They were passed, too, to guard, as far as possible, against the odious and vindictive features of the Fugitive Slave Act, which had been made *purposely* obnoxious to the people of the Free States. These two motives prompted the enactment of the Laws in question; and herein is an all-sufficient answer to the pretence that Wisconsin and the North were, as the *News* charges, "the pioneers in wrong." It is not so. The North did not move till driven to act in self-defence by the long continued, persistent, steadily increasing aggressions and exactions of the South.

"Nothing but equal and exact justice to all sections will be tolerated," says the *News*. Very well—the North asks for nothing more and will submit to nothing less. Let the South, as it was the first to do wrong, set the example of doing right. Let them do away with those provisions of the Fugitive Slave act which, without adding to its efficiency, outrage the feelings, insult the manhood and offend the love of justice, of the North. Let them abolish their Vigilance Committees; repeal the local laws aimed at Northern men and Northern property; apprehend and punish the outlaws, who under the cover of the Secession mask, are committing the most intolerable wrongs against the persons and property of travellers, or sojourners from the Free States; let them strike their Secession flags; run up, once more, the "Stars and Stripes;" come back, cheerfully and trustingly, into the fold of the Union, and then they may appeal, with entire confidence, to the People of the North to give them *all their rights* and secure them "EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE."

The Forts in Charleston Harbor.

The news that Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, in Charleston Harbor, have been surrendered to the South Carolina Secessionists, will strike the People of the United States with equal surprise and indignation. For the action of the officer in command, Major ROBERT ANDERSON, there is this excuse; that having no garrison in Castle Pinckney, and less than eighty men to defend Fort Moultrie, after appealing in vain to the United States authorities, at Washington, for reinforcements, he deemed it his duty, to spare effusion of blood, and retain, at least for the present, command of the position, to withdraw his handful of troops to Fort Sumpter. This is a strong and isolated Fort; surrounded by water; well armed and provisioned, and commanding not only the other two forts, but the city of Charleston itself. But how long Major ANDERSON will be able to hold it against the possible attacks of the Secessionists; or how soon he may be called upon to abandon it, by the imbecile and treacherous Administration at Washington, are questions which time alone can solve.

It is impossible to doubt, as it would be folly to deny, that in all this business, the Secessionists have been encouraged to advance, step by step, in their career of treason, by the timidity, vacillation, and criminal weakness of Mr. BUCHANAN. Had he but done his duty; had he but shown one spark of firmness, one glimmer of statesmanship, one touch of patriotism, the precipitate movements of South Carolina might have been held in check; and the Flag of the Union would not have been struck to the treasonable Palmetto on Forts Moultrie and Pinckney. The result is a disgrace to the country, and the crowning infamy of the BUCHANAN Administration.

What they Demand.

Some people seem to think that the South is demanding "concessions" from the North. This is a serious mistake. The South is demanding neither concession nor compromise. It is demanding only its constitutional *rights*, and sufficient guarantees that these rights shall not be assailed by the anti-slavery party which is about to come into power in the Federal Government.—*Detroit Free Press.*

What a grand idea is here conveyed of Southern rights! The Constitutional rights of the South then are: that the People of the North shall conquer their prejudices; reverse their opinions; muzzle their presses and speakers; think only in accordance with the Slavery upholders.

The rights of the South are seen in the mobbing of Northern men, who dare to differ with them in opinion.

They demand universal acquiescence, and even more, co-operation; and there are to be found Northern men who are willing to aid them in the securing of their rights.

England will Aid the North.

Letters have been received in Washington from members of the heaviest commercial house in England, to the effect that, in the present crisis, the Northern States may rely for pecuniary aid upon them; that the South will derive but little sympathy; that many of the heaviest houses have at least nine months' supply of cotton on hand, and intend for that length of time to make no further orders, and when they do will not purchase from any seceding State unless compelled to.

The opinion is expressed that the large amount of gold already sent to the United States, will be increased, if demanded by the North, in whom the money changers of England have the greatest confidence.

Massachusetts bonds are now selling in England at 6 per cent higher than United States.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The Governor's Annual Message will probably be delivered a week from next Thursday.

Matters and Things at Madison.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

MADISON, Dec. 29th, '60.

DEAR SENTINEL:—The sale of lands mortgaged to the State for loans, and forfeited for non-payment of interest, commenced here on the 26th inst. There was quite a little crowd of bidders present in the Secretary's office on the first day. Though upwards of two hundred and fifty tracts were advertised to be sold, only about one hundred and eighty were offered. The others were redeemed by the owners previous to the sale.

The first bidding is for cash for the whole amount due the State on the loan. At this sale eight or ten tracts were sold. Those pieces not sold to private persons at this sale are struck off to the State on the bid of one of the Commissioners, which is generally ten or twenty-five dollars. No private person is allowed to bid less than the full amount due.

At the second sale, after all the lands have been offered for cash, the Commissioners again offer them, and a bidder is allowed, if the land is sold to him, to pay interest, advertising fees and charges in cash, and give a mortgage back on the land, the purchaser standing in the same relation to the State that the original mortgagor stood. At the second sale about twenty pieces were sold.

The Commissioners have reserved some pieces to be sold on the 8th of January.

The careful transaction of business in the School Land Department is of immense interest and advantage to thousands in the State, and it is a source of great gratification to find it in such reliable hands. Your correspondent is in favor of the revision of the Constitution in one respect; that is: to create the office of School Land Commissioner, who shall occupy the place now held by the Chief Clerk, and have, in addition, all the powers now vested in either of the present Commissioners respecting State lands. It is a great burthen to impose so many duties on the present Commissioners. Each one is obliged to take charge of the affairs of his office, where his presence is almost constantly needed, and in addition, all the complex and vexatious duties of the School Land Office are jointly imposed.

Many purchasers of land are foreigners, ignorant of the language, and they make mistakes in descriptions; assignment of certificates are bad; mails are delayed in transmitting money; so that day of payment passes, and forfeiture ensues; conflicting claims come in, and difficult questions consequently demand the forbearance, and the firmness, and the most careful consideration.

The present imperfect, not to say slightly chaotic condition of the statutes, render the duties of the legal adviser of the Board rather arduous. Add to this the business in court, and the heaps of official letters from all parts of the State, asking all sorts of questions, on all sorts of subjects, and the Attorney General's office will be found to be not quite the sinecure that many facetious individuals imagine. Among its *small* duties this year is that of foreclosing, by suit in court, about ninety or one hundred State mortgages, given under the old law before it was enacted that forfeited lands could be sold at auction without a suit in equity.

The present Attorney General has, I believe, moved his family to Madison for the winter, and is constantly on duty in his office, always clear headed and ready. It was a saying of a late incumbent, that no officer in the State Government did more work, got more curses and received less pay than the Attorney General. He might have excepted the Supreme Court in the first and second clauses, perhaps. Well, the tree that has the juiciest apples on it, always has the most clubs and stones thrown at it, and—&c.

Among modest men, not to be personal, the Chief Clerk in the Land Office deserves a first rank. If he ever goes to that bourne from whence no good sound Republican or Christian wants to return, he will be found with a pen stuck behind his ear, ready to figure up "*the amount due*," or search *fifty* books through to help some poor, ignorant man, get his matters all straightened out.—Nothing can exceed his care, industry, accuracy and patience. He is from the Scientific School at Boston, and was under BOND in the Observatory, where a comet can't wiggle its tail the millionth of an inch without having the angle of the vertebra of the narrative aforesaid carefully calculated and set down in solid columns, to enlighten an admiring world. This has made JAMES A. BATE correct and patient. His experience as civil engineer on western railroads has made him vigorous and efficient. I beg his pardon, but such modest and deserving merit shall not go without notice while I can lift a quill.

You have read the reports, or parts of them, from the Treasurer and Secretary. They show a healthy state of affairs, and no wonder.

The Secretary's office has a *man* in it.—He has conducted his own affairs from moderate means to a competency, and thereby proved his capability to conduct the State's affairs. Added to his careful and thorough business habits, is an originality and force that keep him out of the dirty ruts of precedent. The business and books of his office are clean and conducted in the best manner.

The Treasurer, nearly every one knows. How sweet and consoling it is, these hard times, to see his smiling countenance behind the counter, as a heap of money is politely laid down for some poor but fortunate customer, who happens to have a draft. There is the Treasurer always ready, always obliging—except when he scents a fraud, and then *bang* go the safe doors, and the poor, hungry applicant is led on air from the key hole, and forced to go to the Court for his *man*—(and other)—*damages*. HASTINGS is the best Treasurer we ever had, or else a very large majority of folks *lie*.

Well, I commenced to say something about land sales, and here I am.

I'd like to go further in the list, for there are plenty of good fellows here; so good that it looks like puffing to talk of them as as they are, and I hate puffing. Folks have such awful gullets for flattery, that their stomachs won't begin to hold all that their palates crave. Everybody knows that it is easier to abuse and vilify than to praise a man. The unction with which the devil is mauled in our pulpits, and the gingerly manner in which many true Christians are patted on the back, is proof of this. Another thing, folks like to read abuse better than they like to read praise. This has something to do with the circulation of the New York *Herald*. Folks call it *spicy*. Any blundering fool can take a brush full of black paint and put dashs on elegant houses that will attract the attention of any passer, but he might use tons of white paint in adding a lighter tinge to a city full of houses, and not attract the attention of any one.

There, I've filled the sheet.

Yours, INWARIABLE.

M. E. CHURCH IN 1860.—The minutes of the forty-seven Annual Conferences of this Church for this year have just been published, from which we learn that the present membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church is 994,447, being an increase of 20,102 for the past year. During the last year there have been 39,464 adult baptisms 32,902 baptisms of children, and 9,839 deaths.

There are in the connection 6,987 effective traveling preachers; 8,188 local preachers 9,755churches; value of churches, $19,552,054; parsonages, 2,674; value of parsonages, $2,663,318.

There are 13,243 Sunday schools, with 146,120 officers and teachers; 793,131 scholars, and 2,672,482 volumes in libraries.

Contributions for conference claimants, $61,080; Missionary Society, $258,849; Tract Society, $16,239; American Bible Society, $39,903; Sunday School Union, $13,343.

SENATOR SEWARD'S SPEECH

At the Dinner of the New England Society, New York, on Saturday Evening Last—His Views on the Issues of the Day.

From the World's Report of the New England Festival.

At a late hour it was understood that Mr. Simeon Draper had, with much trouble, induced Senator Seward, who had arrived at the Astor House late in the evening, to appear at the dinner, and the whole assembly was in an excitement. He entered the room, escorted by Mr. Draper, and was received with tremendous cheering. Upon reaching the platform, after a few minutes, he spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Mr. Evarts, my friend, I believe, is acting as chairman here—chairman of the committee—president, or something—I don't understand what—coming in a stranger, as I do, in the Astor House—[laughter]—put under arrest as I get here, and brought down out of my own private room to this place—all I know about myself or you is, that I find you here, and Mr. Evarts, with his mallet in his hand. I suppose it means something; that he is presiding officer or speaker, or something of that kind. [Laughter.] Mr. Draper, has intimated to me that you are all Yankees. [Continued laughter.] I suppose you are—I think likely as not you are. Therefore, I suppose that I may as well set all doubts about myself at rest, and anticipate all your inquiries.

I left Auburn this morning at 9 o'clock [great laughter] and I got here at rather a late hour, to a late dinner, at 9 o'clock. [A voice: "Did you come by the express train?"] Yes, I came by the express train. [Laughter.] Nothing particular happened to me on the way [increased merriment] except—I may as well anticipate the *Express* of next Monday morning, as I did not anticipate the *Express* of last Monday morning—by saying that I met Thurlow Weed in the car. [Great laughter, and cry, "What was said?"] There the Yankee comes out again. I am not a Yankee—no New England blood in my veins, and I don't answer impertinent questions; I don't answer what he said to me; I only tell you what I said to him. That was, that I repudiated all compromises that New England, New York, and Pennsylvania can't stand upon. [Sensation.] Mr. Weed had been to the State of Illinois. [Laughter.] I suppose you would like to know what he learned there. I will give you the best satisfaction I can. He prints a paper called the *Evening Journal*, and is a man of truth, I believe—if he has a mind to tell what he learned, you can get it from his newspaper. [Boisterous applause.] I somehow got off from the direct course of my argument. [Laughter.]

I began to tell you about myself, and somehow or other I have got to talking about Mr. Weed and his journey to Springfield. I may as well keep on in this irregular way. I met the Governor coming up to Albany. He did not tell me exactly, but I had strong suspicion from something in the way he looked, his appearance generally, and some hints that he dropped, that Charles Stetson, of the Astor House, would probably be Inspector General. [Tremendous laughter and applause.] I told the Governor I did not think much of Mr. Stetson as a tavern keeper, but as a military officer I thought he had no superior. [Roars of laughter.] If it were really so—if it should turn out really so—and Florida should invade New York, I thought we would disarm them of all hostility by bringing them into a supper like this at the Astor House. [Laughter.] Fellow-citizens, these are extraordinary times, and extraordinary events are transpiring in our day. I remember that it was the men of New England who lived only two or three times as long ago as I have lived—not only thrice as long ago as I have lived, but my friend, Mr. Joseph Grinnell, whom I see here. I hope he is sounder in his politics than when I last saw him; I hope he is sound as his brother Moses. [Great laughter.]

I remember that the men of New England invented the greatest political discovery of the world—a confederation of republican States. The first confederation of republican States in America was the invention of New England. For this great discovery, after having been in successful operation in the colonies of Massachusetts Bay, and Plymouth, and Connecticut, and New Haven, came finally—came afterward—after having been sanctioned by the wisdom and experience of Dr. Franklin—came ultimately to be adopted by the people of the thirteen British colonies of this continent south of the St. Lawrence. It has been reserved for our day and for this very hour to see an invention of another kind, of an opposite nature, by a portion of our countrymen, residing south of the Potomac. The Yankees invented confederation—the people of South Carolina invented secession. The wisdom of the latter is now to be tried by the experience of the former. At first glance it exhibits this singular anomaly—a State which has in the Senate of the United States two seats—a State consisting of 700,000 people of all conditions, and of whom 275,000 are white—having two seats in the Senate of the United States, equal to the representation of any other State in the Union, and six members in the House of Representatives, each of them paid $8,000 a year out of a treasury to which they contribute only a small part—going out of this Union to stand by itself, and to send to the Congress of the United States three commissioners, to stand outside of the bar and negotiate for its interests, and be paid by itself, instead of two Senators and six Representatives in Congress, equal members with all the Representatives of the Confederacy.

This is the experiment which is to be tried. Whether States of North America will find it wise to refuse to occupy seats within the Congress of the United States, to be paid by the United States for coming there, and to have votes, or in lieu of it to send commissioners to present their claims, and to be paid by the States themselves will be seen hereafter. [Laughter.] This is the last political invention of the times. I need not say to you that I do not think it is likely to be followed by many other States on this continent, or to be persevered in long—because it is manifestly very inferior to the system which already exists. [Laughter.] The State of South Carolina desires to go out, and just at the moment I am going back to Washington for the purpose of admitting the State of Kansas in. And I venture to say, that for every State that will go out of this Union, there stand at least two States on the Continent of North America that will be glad to come in and take their places with us. [Applause.] They will do so for this simple reason, that every State on the continent of North America must be a Democratic or a Republican state—you gentlemen from New England, don't like the word Democratic always, therefore I use the word Republican. [Laughter.]

No Republican State on this continent or any other can stand alone. It is an impossibility. And the reason is a simple one—so much liberty—and so much personal independence—such scope of rivalry and emulation—are too much for any one State standing singly to maintain. Therefore, it is as you have seen, that the moment it was thought that there was to be a break in this great national confederacy, you began to hear at once of secession, not only in South Carolina, but in California; secession in New England, and last, the secession of New York city and Long Island from the State of New York. [Laughter.] Admit the right to dissolve the American Union and there is no one State that can stand without it; receiving perpetually the principles of secession, we shall go on until we are brought to the condition of Central America. No gentlemen, republican States are like the sheaves in the harvest field; put them up singly, and every gust blows them down; stack them together and they defy the winds of heaven. [Great applause.] And so you have seen that these thirteen republican States fell into the conviction each one that it could not stand alone, and the thirteen came together.

What under heaven kept the State of Michigan, the State of Indiana, the State of Illinois, the State of Wisconsin, the State of Iowa, the State of Louisiana—what kept each of these States from setting up in themselves States and independence. Nothing but that it could not stand alone, and so it claimed the right to be united to the other Republican States of this continent. So it was with Texas. She was independent; why did she not remain so? You know how much it tried us to admit her into the Union; it tried her much harder to stay out as she did. Why is Kansas not content to stay out? Simply because of the sympathy and of the interest which makes it needful that all republican States on this continent shall be one. Let South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, or any other State go out, and while she is rushing out, you will see Canada and all the Mexican States rushing in. [Great applause.] It is the system discovered by our fathers; it is all concentrated in those three words of such pregnant meaning—"E Pluribus Unum!" There is no such thing as one separated from the many in Republican States. [Applause.]

And now, fellow citizens, I will speak one word concerning the anomalous condition of our affairs, produced by this disposition of some of the American States to secede from the Union. It has taken the American people and the world by surprise. Why has it taken by surprise? Only because it is unnatural. It is wise that all the Republican States of this continent should be confederated. It is unwise that any of them should attempt to separate. [Applause.] And yet it ought not to have taken us by surprise.—Whoever could have imagined that a machine so complicated, so fast, so new, so untried, as this confederated system of Republican States, should be exempt from the common lot of States which have figured in the history of the world? A more complex system of political government was never devised, never conceived among men. How strange it is—how unreasonable it is—that we should be surprised that a pin should drop out of this machinery, and that the wheels shall drag, or that the gudgeons shall be worn until the wheels shall cease to play with their regular activity.

What human society, for a period of more than seventy years, was ever exempted from the experience of a necessity of repairing its political system of government? We have tried it in our State—every State of this Union is just like the Federal Government. No State is more than seventy years old, and there is not any one State of this Union with a Constitution that is more than twenty-five years old. Every State has repaired and remodeled its Constitution once in twenty-five years, and it is not certain that any one State can adopt a Constitution which will last more than twenty-five years without being repaired, renewed and restored. But in our own State the Constitution adopted about twenty-five years ago contains a provision that next year, without any appeal to the people whatever, a Convention shall come together in the State of New York to make a new Constitution.

Is it strange, then, that this complex system of our government should be found to work, after the lapse of seventy years, a little roughly, and that it requires that the engineer should look into the engine and see where the gudgeon is worn out, and see that the main wheel is kept in motion? A child can withdraw a pin from the mightiest engine and arrest its motion, and the engineer cannot see it when it is being done; but if the engine be rightly devised and strongly constructed, he is only to see where the pin is fallen out, and to replace it, and it will go on stronger than ever. We are a family of thirty-three States, and next Monday we are to be a family of thirty-four. (Applause.) Would it not be strange, if in a family of thirty-four members, there should not once, in the term of a few years, be one or two, or three, or four, or five of the members that should get discounted and want to withdraw awhile, to see how much better they can manage their fortunes alone. I think nothing strange of that. I only wonder that nobody has withdrawn before to see how much better they can get along on their own look than to get along in this plain old fashioned way under the direction of Uncle Sam.—Massachusetts and some of the New England States, they say; when I was a boy I got the same idea of contumacy towards the common parent and want of affection for the whole family—and they got up the Hartford Convention. I hope you don't consider that personal. [Laughter.]

Well, then, say that somebody in Massachusetts, I don't know who, tried it. All I know of it is, that for the first twenty years of my political life, some how or other, I was held responsible for the Hartford Convention. I have made this singular discovery, that whereas, when Massachusetts or any New England State threatens to go out of the Union, the Democratic party all insist that it is high treason, and ought to be punished by coercion, while when one of the slave States gets the same idea, the Democratic party think it is exceedingly excusable, and it is very doubtful whether they ought not to be helped out of the Union and given a good dowry besides. [Laughter.] Now, gentlemen, I believe, among all the troubles, that whether it is Massachusetts or South Carolina, or New York or Louisiana, it will turn out exactly the same way in every case; that there is no such thing—no such thing in the book, no such thing in reason, no such thing in philosophy, no such think in nature—as any State existing on the continent of North America long out of the United States of America. [Great applause.] Don't believe a word of it. I don't believe a word of it for many reasons; some I have named, and for one I don't see any reason for it. The best reason I hear is that the people of some of the Southern States hate us of the free States very badly, and they say we hate them, and all love is lost between us. I do not believe a word of it.

On the other hand, I do not know for myself and for you that hating some little differences of opinion about advantage and about prescription, and about office, and about freedom and slavery and all that—they are family differences, to which we do not take any outsiders in any part of the world into our counsels on either side; that there is not a State outside of the American Union that I like half so well as I do the State of South Carolina. [Loud and continued applause.] Neither England, nor Ireland, nor Scotland, nor France, nor even Turkey; although from Turkey they sent me Arabian horses, and from South Carolina they sent me nothing but curses; still I like South Carolina better than any of them. I do not know but I have a presumption and vanity about it, to believe if there was anybody to overhear the State of South Carolina when she is talking to herself, that she would confess that she likes us tolerably well, and I am very sure that if anybody was to make a descent upon New York to-morrow, whether Louis Napoleon or the Prince of Wales, or his mother, or the Emperor of Russia or Austria, if they were to make a descent upon the city of New York to-morrow, I believe that all the hills of South Carolina would pour forth their population to the rescue of New York. [Loud and continued applause.]

God knows how this may be—I do not pretend to know—only conjecture. But this I do know that if any of these powers were to make a descent on Charleston and South Carolina, I know who would go to the rescue. [Cries of "good, good," and tremendous and continued applause.] We all know—everybody knows. [A voice—"That's so," and loud cheering.] Therefore they do not humbug me much with their secession; I do not think they will humbug you, and I do not believe that if they do not humbug you and me that they will much longer succeed in humbugging themselves. [Laughter.] Now, fellow-citizens, this is the ultimate result of all this business. These States were always to be together—they always shall. Talk of taking a star out—striking down a star from this constellation! It is a thing that cannot be done. I do not see any less stars here than last winter. I expect to see more all the while. The question then is, what in this time when people are thinking, under a delusion, that they are getting out of the Union and going to set up for themselves, what we are to do in order to hold them in?

I do not know any better rules than the rule which every good New England man, I suppose—although I have not been acquainted much with New England—every father of a family in New York who is a sensible man—I suppose New England fathers do the same thing—the rule which they exercise; it is this: If a good man wishes to keep his family together, it is the easiest thing in the world when one gets discontented—to quarrel with him, complain of him, tease him, torment him, threaten him, coerce him—that is the way to get rid of a family. On the other hand, if you wish to keep them together you have got only one thing to do—that is to be patient, kind, paternal, forbearing, and wait until they come to reflect for themselves. The South is to us what the wife is to the husband. I do not know a man in the world that cannot get rid of his wife if he tries. I can put him in the way to do it at once. [Laughter.] He has got only two things to do—one is, to be unfaithful to her—the other is to be out of temper with her, and she will leave him. If he wants to get rid of her, that is the simplest way. I do not know a man on earth—I do not think but that even Socrates could have got rid of his wife if he had wanted to, in this way, but if one wants to keep his wife, the way is to keep His own virtue and his own temper. [Applause.]

In all this business I propose that we should keep our own virtue, which, in politics, is loyalty; and our temper, which, in politics, consists in remembering that men must differ—that brethren of the same family must differ—and that if we keep entirely cool, and entirely calm, and entirely kind, a debate will ensue which will be kind of itself, and will prove to us very soon that either we are wrong, and we should concede to our offended brothers, or else that we are right, and they will acquiesce and come back into fraternal relations with us. [Applause.] I do not want to anticipate any questions. We have a great many statesmen who propose to know at once what the North proposes to do—what the government proposes to do—whether they propose to coerce our Southern brethren back into their allegiance. Then they ask us, of course, as they may rightly ask, what will be the value of fraternity which is compelled? All I have to say on that subject is, that it was so long ago as the time of Sir Thomas Moore, when he discovered and set down his discovery in his writings—and you will find it in them—that there are a great many schoolmasters; and that while there are but few that know how to *instruct* children, there are a great many who know how to *whip* them. [Laughter.]

I propose to have no questions on that subject, but to bear the complaints—redress them if they ought to be redressed, and if we can redress them, and to expect them to be withdrawn if they are unreasonable. I know that the necessities which made this Union are stronger to-day than they were when the Union was made, and that those necessities are as endurable as the passions of men are short-lived and effervescent. I believe that secession was stronger on the night of the sixth day of November, when the President and the Vice President who were unacceptable to the slave States were elected. That is some fifty days ago, and I believe that every time the sun has set since that time, it has set upon modified passions and prejudices; and if you will only give time, sixty more suns will give you a much brighter and more cheerful atmosphere.

Mr. Seward sat down amidst tremendous cheering, the whole assembly rising and waving handkerchiefs. The speech occupied about three-quarters of an hour, and was commenced at about half-past eleven.

The President rose and said that as Saturday had given way to the Sabbath but a few minutes before, he would declare an adjournment.

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